

# RIOT AND BLOODSHED IN CHARLESTON POLITICS.

(Continued from page 1)

were fired in the committee room," said J. Waties Waring. He was present at the heading to represent certain challenged voters. He said that there was a heavy movement of the men in the anteroom to the committee room. He did not know who fired the shots.

Conrad Stender, a member of the executive committee, described the fight as follows:

"I was in the hall at the meeting of the executive committee when the shooting started. It started in the hallway and apparently a shot was fired into the committee room. Immediately there was great confusion, several shots and present a fusillade of shots. Almost immediately I saw a man named Brothers, who is known to be a Grace partisan, advancing towards Committeeman McDonald. I stood up and waved him back, saying, 'Stop.' Then there was a fusillade of shots fired and I saw one man in a window on the east side of the room, with three or four men crowding him. While this was going on I saw Chief Cantwell come up with his pistol in his hand and fire a shot at this man's head. In the confusion I did not recognize the man. I saw no pistol in his hand. Why the man was not hit I do not know. So far as I know I missed him. While I was watching this someone struck me on the head with a club from behind. I was dazed somewhat and subsequently had to go to my home, but I just remember seeing Policeman Lafourcade come up with a pistol pointed and I grabbed his hand and said: 'Man, for God's sake don't shoot.' I scarcely remember any more, being in somewhat a dazed condition. I went home and lay down."

John J. Healy said that he was at the executive committee room, King and George streets. "I was there as a watcher," he said, "in Mayor Hyde's interest, stationed there with several others. I was standing at the door between the two rooms, when Capt. Black ordered everybody except committeemen to get out of the front room. Rentiers came out with Maxy Goldman behind him. While O'Brien started to strike Maxy Goldman and Rentiers told him he was too small for him to strike. Then Rentiers and O'Brien started to get into an argument and Frank Hogan started to argue with him. William Wingate then caught Rentiers from the back with his arm around Rentiers' neck. I caught Wingate's arm and told him to turn Rentiers loose. When Rentiers turned around Harry Wilenski took a pistol out of Rentiers' back pocket and they all hollered, 'Arrest him' and Sergt. Quinn took him off. Then the commotion started in the door. Fosberry and Frank Hogan started to abuse me and in the confusion Chief Cantwell took a pistol out of my pocket. I had the pistol as a deputy constable, appointed by Sheriff Martin."

## Says Chief Shot.

"The shooting started in the door, and Chief Cantwell and Mr. Turner Logan came in with drawn guns pointing inside. I begged them not to shoot. Mr. Logan put his gun down, but Chief Cantwell fired a shot at Henry Brown, while several were holding Brown. I think Mr. Robson grabbed Chief Cantwell's hand with pistol and begged him not to shoot." He said that two hours later he was ordered under arrest by Mayor Grace and Chief Cantwell for carrying concealed weapons. Healy put up a cash bond of \$20 and was released late last night.

Joseph D. Hiott was present at the meeting of the executive committee to testify in behalf of his brother, George A. Hiott, whose vote had been challenged.

"Mr. Black, the chairman," said Mr. Hiott, "asked the police department to see that everybody was put out of the room except the executive committee. I stepped just outside of the doorway back into the room from the executive committee room. My two brothers were with me. As I did this I saw a young man from the navy yard, named George Rentiers; two men were cursing him. One was big Wingate. They grabbed hold of him, and then a policeman grabbed him about the neck and they arrested Rentiers. I never saw Rentiers rise. They carried him out of the room. A minute or so later the shooting began. The shooting was in the room. I can not say who the men were who shot, but I did see a policeman in uniform shoot. He shot four or five shots through the doorway into the committee room. After that there were so many shots that I and my brothers went out. In trying to get out some one hit me."

Only city policemen were on guard at the executive committee hall on King street when the fatal shooting occurred. Gov. Manning had on the night before instructed Col. E. M. Blythe of Greenville, First infantry, to proceed to Charleston and take charge of the several companies that had been ordered to be in readiness for duty. Sheriff Martin had a large number of special deputies sworn in. The question was raised today as to why the militia and the special constables were not present to prevent the trouble. It was pointed out that the sheriff has no power to interfere in municipal affairs until the local officers have failed to cope with the situation.

The police having failed to keep order Chairman Black telephoned the sheriff and the deputies were sent immediately. The militia arrived a few

# The Greatest Event in the State's History

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# SOUTH CAROLINA Harvest Jubilee and State Fair

Columbia, S. C., October 25-29

MONDAY—Organization State Mayors' Association, Meeting of South Carolina Optical Association, Official Parade, Opening State Fair, Coronation Parade and Queen's Ball.

TUESDAY—Military Parade and Manoeuvres by U. S. Regulars, State Militia and Military Schools. Military Ball—Capitol Terrace.

WEDNESDAY—Grand Display Natural Resources of South Carolina by County Demonstration Floats. Exhibition County Floats. Indian Summer Dance—Capitol Terrace.

THURSDAY—"Columbia Day," \$20,000 Illustrated Trades Parade. Parade five miles long exhibiting Columbia's Products, Resources and Business. Jubilee Dance.

FRIDAY—"Ladies' Day," Floral Parade, Pony Parade, Comic Parade, Band Concert—Largest Band ever seen in Columbia. Free Acts, Foot Ball, Band Concerts, Dancing every day. Free Gate Fair Grounds after 5:00 P. M. Every day a Gala day.

minutes afterwards and easily dispersed the large crowd which had gathered on King street.

The militia remained on duty all last night, a strict military zone being maintained about the building occupied by the executive committee. All the boxes containing the votes of the recent municipal election were stored in the building.

Col. Blythe spent the night at a hotel, arising early this morning to take charge of the troops. He refused to discuss the situation, declaring that he had been sent to Charleston to maintain order regardless of faction. McD. H.

## HYDE DECLARED NOMINEE.

Charleston, Oct. 16.—Tristram T. Hyde was declared the nominee for mayor of Charleston by a majority of 128 votes over the incumbent, John P. Grace, at the conclusion tonight of an eight hour sitting of the city Democratic executive committee, called together to canvass and publish the vote cast in the primary election held Tuesday. The session was adjourned from that of yesterday, which broke up in a riot that involved the death of a newspaper man, Sidney J. Cohen, the shooting of four others and the clubbing of two.

## MOTHER! YOUR CHILD IS CROSS, FEVERISH, FROM CONSTIPATION

If Tongue is Coated, Breath  
Bad, Stomach Sour, Clean  
Liver and Bowels.

Give "California Syrup of Figs" at once—a teaspoonful today often saves a sick child tomorrow.

If your little one is out-of-sorts, half-sick, isn't resting, eating and acting naturally—look, Mother! see if tongue is coated. This is a sure sign that its little stomach, liver and bowels are clogged with waste. When cross, irritable, feverish, stomach sour, breath bad or has stomach-ache, diarrhoea, sore throat, full of cold, give a teaspoonful of "California Syrup of Figs," and in a few hours all the constipated poison, undigested food and sour bile gently moves out of its little bowels without griping, and you have a well, playful child again.

Mothers can rest easy after giving this harmless "fruit laxative", because it never fails to cleanse the little one's liver and bowels and sweeten the stomach and they dearly love its pleasant taste. Full directions for babies, children of all ages for grown-ups printed on each bottle.

Beware of counterfeit fig syrups. Ask your druggist for a 50-cent bottle of "California Syrup of Figs;" then see that it is made by the "California Fig Syrup Company."

The pugilist never offers to fight another for fun.

Marriage is a contract and there are lots of contract jumpers.

It is easy for a woman to fool a man who thinks he is fooling her.

## SEVEN RUNGS ON LADDER TO FREEDOM FOR TENANTS.

The one big point to emphasize in conclusion is that more property, gradually acquired, is the way to home-ownership. When a tenant has saved until he has good tools, good hogs, good cows, and work stock, he has reached a point where he is in land than the tenant who lacks these a hundred-fold better position to get things—and certainly ten-fold surer to keep the lands after he does get it. In fact, for the renter who has nothing at all except common working tools, the seven steps on the ladder to independence would seem to be:

1. A garden.
2. Poultry.
3. Pigs.
4. Cows.
5. Horses.
6. Better machinery.
7. Land.

The first four are necessary for self-support, for no matter how industrious a tenant may be, or how economical in other ways, there is absolutely no ray of hope for him if he regularly tries to buy a living from a store. He will be nothing but a slave working for the supply merchants, with the fruits of his labors going to them as surely as a negro's profits went to his master in ante-bellum days. There's a memorable and illuminating statement in the bulletin, "Studies in Farm Tenancy in Texas," when somebody says he as always noticed that the tenant whose wife is "a butter and chicken woman" is the one who ultimately buys a farm.

A demonstration agent was giving me another incident the other-day as follows: "I know a renter," he said, "who had been seeing his whole crop go every year for the store account. But in the spring of last year, being a man of good character, he got a friend to endorse for him and he borrowed just half as much money as he had been paying for supplies under the time prices system. This money, borrowed at legal interest rates, with good economy enabled him to get through the year, and after paying off the debt last fall he had enough left to run him this year without borrowing. Soon he is going to buy a farm.—The Progressive Farmer."

Willis—A few more years will see the end of the moving picture business.

Gillis—How so?

Willis—Lack of attendants.

Gillis—Nonsense. Their popularity is increasing daily.

Willis—Maybe; but mark my words, at the rate they are going, in a few years everybody will either be acting in them or running a picture show and there won't be anybody left to watch the pictures.

## Whenever You Need a General Tonic Take Groves'

The Old Standard Groves' Tasteless chill Tonic is equally valuable as a General Tonic because it contains the well known tonic properties of QUININE and IRON. It acts on the Liver, Drives out Malaria, Enriches the Blood and Builds up the Whole System. 50 cents.

## COTTON BELT, IN TWO YEARS.

Historical Contrasts Between Present  
Attitude and That of 1861.

In 1860, just before the War Between the Sections, the United States produced a cotton crop of 3,800,000 bales; the third largest then on record, and surpassed only in the two preceding seasons. The price had been 9 cents a pound; it was only 10 cents at the end of 1860. With the outbreak of the War Between the Sections, in the spring of 1861, Southern ports were blockaded and the planters went to the front. Nobody knows how much cotton was produced in this country between then and 1865; but the price at New York, in the resultant scarcity, rose to 28 cents in 1861 to 51 in 1862, to 88 in 1863, and to \$1.90 before the war was over. It was as late as 1883 before the price got down to 10 cents a pound again.

How curiously the circumstances of the cotton belt are reversed in the present war, may be judged by this week's government estimate on the cotton crop, and by the South's reception of it. Between 1861 and 1865, the most urgent efforts were made to raise cotton, run the blockade and get the enormous current prices. Outbreak of last year's European war found our cotton crop at the largest recorded figure, but with outside markets, for both industrial and military reasons, largely blocked. The New York price, which nearly tripled in 1861, broke in 1914 from 14 1-2 cents a pound to 7 1-4. The whole South joined in a nixed demand to "reduce the acreage."

There was carried over unsold, from last year's crop, 2,800,000 bales—much less than the 5,000,000-bale surplus predicted last autumn. The new crop's acreage was actually reduced 15 per cent though organized efforts had been made for an acreage 25 per cent or even 50 per cent less than in 1914. On top of this came bad weather in the cotton belt. Last Monday's government forecast of the cotton yield named 10,950,000 bales, as against the 16,000,000 of last year. This would be reduction of 31 per cent.

The somewhat paradoxical enthusiasm in the South, over this bad showing for the crop, is explained by the fact that the price of cotton rose in consequence to 12 1-2 cents a pound, the highest since the war began, comparing with 10 a month ago, and 7 3-4 in January. But how about the cotton trade itself? In the last "cotton year," which began, with the war, in August, 1914, the world's consumption of American cotton was 14,950,000 bales, or more than the crop now predicted by the department of agriculture, plus the "carry-over" from the last crop.—New York Evening Post.

The average hero worshipper spends a lot of time in front of the mirror.

How many of the things will be done that you are going to do tomorrow?

Sunday School eTeacher—You must grow up to be good. Don't you want to be looked up to?

Little Emmet Wayup—No; I'd rather be looked around at.—Judge.

He—What is the difference between a gown and a creation?

She—I can't give you the exact figures, but it's a small fortune.—Philadelphia Ledger.

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**CIRCUS**  
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